

Pioneers of the Pipestone.



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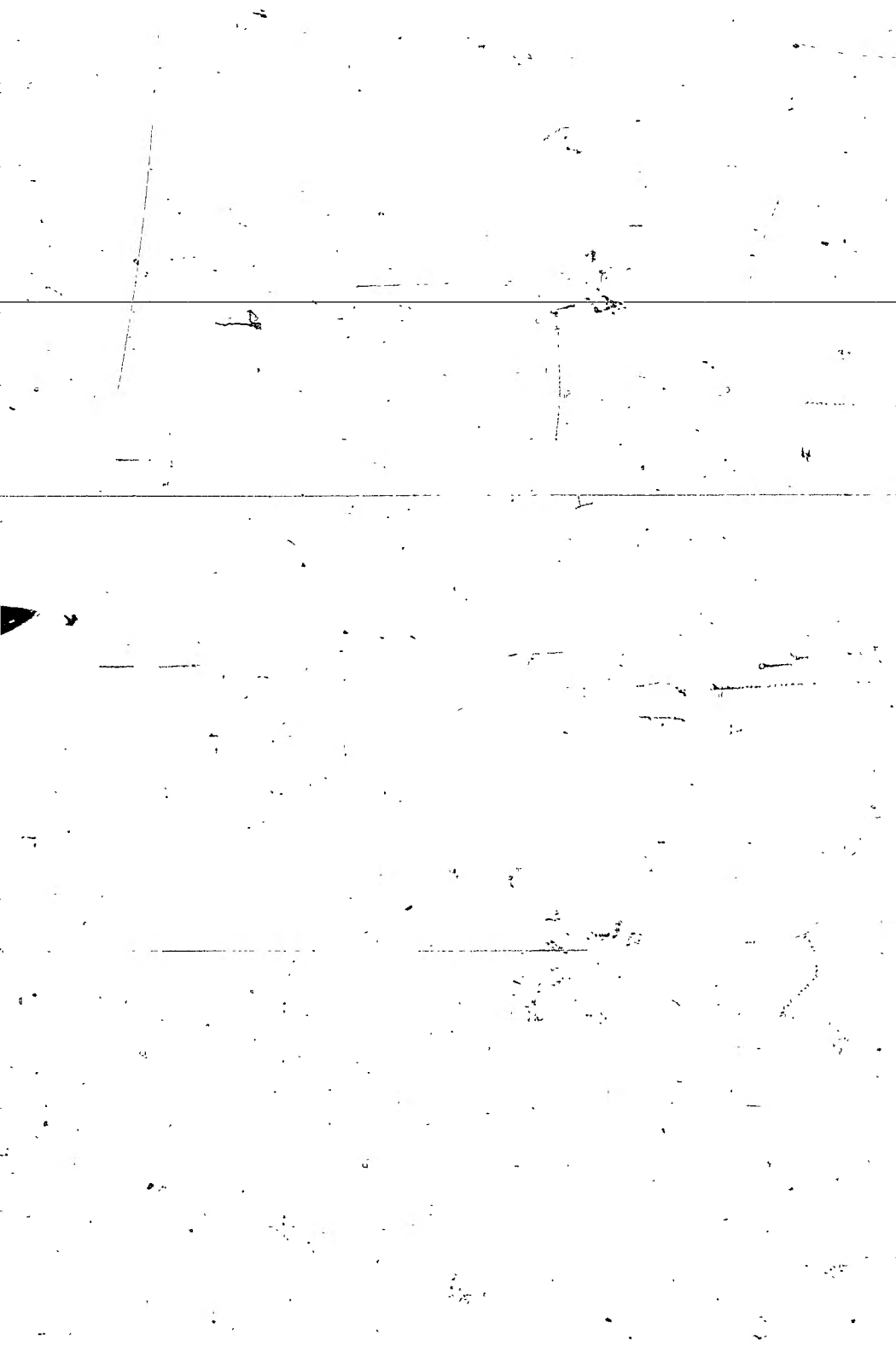
Pioneers of the Pipestone.



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To the Pioneers of the Pipestone, that
brave band of men and women who with
faith and courage came to this new land
and by their untiring efforts developed
it and made possible the expansion of
this later day, and to the Women's
Institutes of Reston and Pipestone this
little booklet is lovingly dedicated.

E. G. B.



PREFACE.

In gathering together the local history contained in these pages much generous and kindly help has been received from many sources, and to name all those from whom it came would not be possible, but special thanks are due to Mr. William Lothian, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. James Lothian, Mr. D. Morrison, the late George Campian, Mrs. John Mitchell and Mr. George Roe, of Pipestone; Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Skelton, Mr. Alex. Wilson, Mr. Robert Bulloch, Senior, and Mr. Albert Smith, of Reston, and to Mr. E. Stevenson, of Sinclair. Many others have given help and to all my grateful thanks are tendered.

Definite dates have not been given unless known to be correct and at the back of the book in the list of names and holdings of land great care has been taken to get them accurately, but mistakes may easily occur and if so it is hoped they will be pardoned.

ELLEN GUTHRIE BULLOCH,

October 24th, 1929.

Reston, Manitoba.

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CHAPTER I.
BEFORE THE WHITE MAN.



CHARLIE

To the eyes of the first white men to view the stretch of country known in early days as Pipestone Settlement, the general appearance was very different from what it is today.

The river and bush along its banks were much as they now appear, but on the open prairie there was not a tree or shrub to be seen. The reason for this was the prairie fires which every season passed over, and destroyed everything in their path. After the coming of the white man and the breaking up of the land these fires were gradually overcome, and soon the beginning of the poplar bluffs were seen, which

have grown up so thickly, especially around the sloughs, and added so much to the general appearance of the country.

This Pipestone Settlement extended from the present Elm Valley district on the north-west to Bellevue, on the east, and until the coming of the railway in 1892 was considered one large district.

Not so very many years before the advent of the first white man, the buffalo roamed at will but all had disappeared in the seventys.

The red fox, prairie wolf, skunk, badger, rabbit and gopher were quite plentiful, an occasional deer seen, and in the way of

game, wild geese in countless numbers, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and ducks abounded and to the earliest settlers this excellent game supply was a real boon.

The wild fruit was also much more plentiful than at the present time. Along the river great quantities of saskatoons, choke cherries, wild plums, cranberries, black currants, raspberries and gooseberries grew, and on the prairie wild strawberries. This abundance of wild fruit was also a very great asset to the settlers, being for a number of years the only fruit procurable. As the country was developed much of this wild fruit disappeared, especially the black currants; in places where they grew in abundance today there is not one. It seemed that Providence provided for the first people many aids, which, as the country opened up and the need became less urgent, gradually disappeared.

The saskatoons were used in many ways by the Indians, chiefly in the preparation of pemmican. Buffalo meat was pounded up and mixed with saskatoons and a certain amount of the buffalo fat. This mixture, put into skin containers, would keep almost indefinitely and made a most nourishing article of diet.

The passing of the buffaloes was a real tragedy to the Indians, as they had been their chief means of existence, the meat for food and the skins for clothing and teepees.

The first people to settle permanently along the Pipestone were a part of the band of Sioux Indians, who, under the leadership of the famous Chief Sitting Bull, had fought through many battles with the white man, culminating in that great disaster known as the Custer Massacre on June 25th, 1876, in the State of Montana.

These Indians fled to Canada after the battle and part of the band strayed to the Pipestone Valley. They camped for about two years along the river from the old Hector McKinnon farm, where Mr. W. Mitchell now lives, down toward Forke's, and later were settled permanently on the Reserve directly north of Pipestone Village.

The Indians relate that the W. R. Guthrie farm and part of the McKinnon farm where the river curves to form a large point was a famous buffalo hunting ground. The hunters would gather

to the north, drive a large herd of the animals southward and corral them at this point where they were easily slaughtered.

This land was covered thickly with the bones and skulls of buffalo when the first settlers arrived, and leading to the river were deeply trodden paths where the animals had gone to drink.

One or two members of this band of Indians stand out clearly, especially John Wakpa, the leader of the band. He was a fine Indian and a good friend to the white man, especially the earliest settlers.

Another Indian, Icimana, was noteworthy for just the opposite reason. He hated the whites, and, it was said, carried a string of seven scalps of white men to attest to his hatred. It was also said that during the Reil Rebellion of 1885, Icimana tried to persuade the Pipestone band to go on the warpath to kill off the white settlers in the district, but John would not listen to this and used his influence to keep the Indians quiet.

Both these men have long since passed on to the Happy Hunting Ground, Icimana in 1886 and John the following year. Many people will also remember Mary, a close relative of John's, who has also passed on; she was a very fine woman, a good friend of the whites and later a most devoted Christian.

A few of the original band still remain on the Reserve, among them Charlie Cuuiyukoa, a fine Indian, who with his wife Winona, has lived for over fifty years on the Pipestone and about forty-seven on the Reserve. Charlie remembers when the buffalo were very plentiful here and has killed them with bow and arrow; he also remembers as a boy of thirteen, riding over the battle ground after the Custer Massacre, viewing the terrible scene of desolation. The whole company of two hundred and seventy-seven white soldiers were killed and many Indians also.

As the first white men came and began to break up the land many Indian relics were picked up. Arrow heads, stone axes and clubs of various kinds were common and the circles of stones which had been laid around camp fires had often to be moved from the path of the plow share.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The year 1881 saw the arrival of the first white settlers in this part of Manitoba. The township lines had been run but sections were not yet surveyed so the first men in had to run lines as best they could and they were found later to be fairly correct.

Saturday, May 28th, 1881, two men arrived, Mr. Dan McKinnon and Mr. A. McLean, and they were joined on Monday, May 30th, by the Lothian brothers, William and James. The Lothians came from Scotland in 1880, staying for a time at Emerson.

In those days every one came into Manitoba through the States as no railways had been built west of Ontario and the traffic was all from the South, the Red River being used to a very great extent for the transfer of freight and passengers. The other mode of travel was by Red River carts, these forming into long trains coming from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, passing through Emerson on the way, thus making it an important point in the Manitoba of those days.

From Emerson the Lothian brothers made their way up to Burnside, just west of Portage la Prairie, where Kenneth McKenzie, a very early settler lived with his family. There they spent the winter and in the spring went on to the Riding Mountain country north of the present town of Neepawa.

Another brother, George, came out from Scotland and was in the service of the Hudson's Bay there, coming later to the Pipestone.

William and James left the Riding Mountains in the Spring of '81, driving with an ox team and Red River cart. They struck the Pipestone somewhere near the present Elm Valley district and followed the river down to a point almost due north of the town of Pipestone, where they located.

These first men pitched their tents beside the river at what soon became known as McKinnon's Crossing where in 1884 the first bridge to span the Pipestone was built.

On June 1st, 1881, the first sod was turned by William Lothian working for Mr. Dan McKinnon and a little later Mr. Lothian sowed by hand seven acres of barley, the initial cultivated field and crop in the district.

Mr. James Lothian was for six weeks during that season the only white man in the district, all the others being absent for various reasons, and he has recorded in an old diary how good the Indians were to him during this lonely time. They brought him numbers of wild duck, a most welcome addition to his food supply, in that first season none to plentiful.

Other members of the McKinnon family came to the Pipestone later and were one of the best known pioneer families, owning a great deal of land and farming on a large scale, but at the present time not one of them remains in the district. John, the youngest son, died in South Africa. Archie died in the North after going through the gold rush of 1898 and Dan and Hector moved away in later years. Hector, the only one of the boys who married, lived with his wife and family on his farm by the river, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell. A trail passed by their house and across the river which formed a second McKinnon's Crossing. This was one of the important trails in the district for many years, passing on west through the valley until it struck the river again at another ford known as Milliken's Crossing and from there led on farther west to the outlying settlers.

The McKinnon daughters, Grace, Mary and Barbara, all married. Grace became Mrs. Hungerford, Mary married Mr. Percy Roberts, one of the early settlers, and they later moved to the Coast. Barbara, the youngest daughter, married Dr. Baird, the second medical man to locate in the town of Pipestone after the railway went through. They also moved later to the Coast.

The family had lived at Austin, Manitoba, for some years previous to moving to this district. A rumor had gone around that the main line of the C. P. R. was to run through the valley. In fact, a try line was run but later changed to the present route

from Brandon west to Oak Lake and on to Virden. The McKinnon's thought by getting in early and securing land they would be close to the railway and the land would soon be valuable on that account but were later disappointed when the route was changed.

The Spring of 1882 saw many new people coming in, among them the first white woman in the person of Mrs. Peter Milliken.

The Millikens on coming to Manitoba had located at Emerson. Becoming dissatisfied there they made their way to Burnside where they spent the winter and in the spring left for the Pipestone where the Lothians were located. They had with them their small son George, now of Sinclair, and he was the first white child to come to the settlement. After a difficult trip they arrived at Lothians with whom they remained for a time as the river flooded during that spring and added greatly to the difficulties of the settlers.

Mr. William Lothian had built a small log house and here Mrs. Milliken experienced the 1882 flood. They tell of a harrowing night spent as the water was rising; when it came up to where the house stood the men hitched the oxen to a stone boat, placed on it trunks and other articles; seated Mrs. Milliken with the baby on top of these and started off for higher ground. They put up a tent and lived in it until they could move back to the house. Just how trying an experience this must have been one can only imagine by picturing oneself in the same circumstances.

Mr. Milliken had entered for his land at Brandon on his way to the Pipestone. The Lothians had seen the land so on their advice he filed on the west half of 28-7-28, which was later named "The Meadows." Here he built a log house very close to the main road. This house was burned down in later years and on re-building the Millikens moved east closer to the river where the house still stands and where their son Will Milliken lives.

The flood of 1882 was the most extensive on record, the height of water coming about March 25th. Two of the well known men of those early days, Mr. William Harvey and Mr. Willoughby walked from Oak Lake, wading through water a great part of the way, and when they reached the channel of the river they had to climb into some trees and spend the night as best they could. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Willoughby with the late George

Campion formed part of the survey party who ran the township and section lines through Pipestone Municipality. Mr. Campion told the writer how they used Red River carts in this work and their method was as follows: on coming to a stream they tied their equipment to the carts and floated them across. The carts being constructed entirely of wood made this method possible and practicable.

Among the men who first saw the Pipestone in 1882 was Mr. Robert Bulloch, senior, who came first to Brandon and with a team of horses and wagon, his brother William and several other companions, drove west as far as Virden and on to the Two Creeks country. Their horses got away from them near Virden, breaking their tethers at night, and some valuable time was lost before they located them. They turned south, striking the Pipestone some where near Elm Valley and followed the river down to what is now known as the Lanark district.

When these men came to Brandon they had been told by surveyors who had gone over the land that the Moose Mountain district and the Souris country had much desirable farming land so they intended seeing both localities before settling, but when they came to the present Lanark district they decided it looked most favorable and Mr. Bulloch filed on the south half of 27-7-27. He broke up some of this land during the summer, going back to Ontario in the fall, and it was not until 1885 that, with his wife and family he returned.

Mr. John Mooney located just south of Mr. Bulloch on 22-7-27 in 1882 also. Mr. Mooney had been in Winnipeg during the first Reil Rebellion in 1870 and had been a prisoner of Reil's for a time. He was an uncle of Mr. Robert Mooney, the present M. P. for Virden.

Mr. Dan Morrison, an old timer of Pipestone, had much the same experience as Mr. Bulloch, coming in the same Spring, striking the river in the Elm Valley district and following the river east to the McKinnon farm. Mr. Morrison tells of working for Mr. McKinnon and going out to cut hay. He had strayed on to the Indian Reserve which lay alongside the McKinnon land and was busily cutting away when he was much surprised and rather dismayed to see a band of twenty or thirty Indians appear, evi-

dently in rather bad humor to see their hay being cut. They were all mounted, clad only in breech clouts and feathers and presented a wild and rather alarming aspect. They were able to settle the dispute, however, and Mr. Morrison still proudly wears his own scalp.

This same year saw the arrival of the Forke brothers, Robert and Thomas. They came from the same part of Scotland as the Lothians, to whom they were related. The father and mother and other members of the family came the next year and they also were one of the prominent pioneer families. The later career of Mr. Robert Forke, now Minister of Immigration, in the Federal House, is well known to the residents of Manitoba.

With the Forke family came a young man, John Mitchell, and his marriage to Miss Isabel Forke on December 30th, 1885, was the first wedding to take place in the district.

Mr. Alex. Fairlie was another 1882 man, taking up part of 18-7-26. He was followed by the rest of the family in 1883 and they also were one of the well known pioneer families of the district.

Mr. James Rattray whose land was the north-east quarter of 4-7-26 and Mr. Robert Grey, 12-7-26, were the pioneers of those families who followed later. Mr. Rattray's brother John taught school in the earlier days of his residence in Manitoba and was the first teacher in Pipestone. He was much interested in military affairs, joining the "Border Horse" and on the outbreak of the Great War went overseas and did valiant service with the Canadian Army; he was promoted several times and finally became Colonel.

On the same section as Mr. James Rattray, Mr. A. McLaughlin located. Farther west the Skeltons, William, John, James and Joseph took land. Mr. Joseph Skelton lived on his first farm until 1909 when he moved west of Reston to 22-7-28. Here they lived until a few years ago when they moved into Reston. William Skelton's death in November, 1883, was the first in the district.

Near the Skeltons, Mr. James Bolton, now Chief Bolton of Virden, located on part of 12-7-27 and Mr. Wm. Ferguson on 14-7-27. These men did not return after the first season and their land was taken afterwards by later settlers.

Mr. Thomas Baldwin relates a most interesting story of his first sight of the Pipestone on May 20th, 1882. He had entered for his land at Brandon on April 10th, making a choice from the field books at the land office. He also, as many of the other settlers seemed to do, struck the Elia Valley district first where he met the Grimmetts, father and son, who had come in just a few day before and were living in a tent, and Mr. William Cooper located close to them. Mr. Baldwin followed down on the north side of the river trying to find a spot where he could cross. He tells that on Sunday, May 22nd, a very heavy fall of snow came, about six inches, which made the flood situation worse; deciding it was hopeless to try to cross to his land he went back to the main line which had reached Elkhorn at that time and from there joined the Symes & Armington Company, an outfit from St. Paul, who had a contract to break and backset ten thousand acres at Indian Head for the Major Bell Farming Company, of Brockville, Ontario. The work was not completed, only half of the land being broken and two thousand five hundred acres backset. An interesting fact is that Mr. Routledge, later of Virden, and one of the nominees for the first provincial election to take place here in November, 1886, was the man in charge of the Bell Farming Company's interest at Indian Head during that summer.

Mr. Baldwin returned to his land in September but did not remain during the winter. Returning in the spring he tells of walking to Wm. Lothians, leading one of his oxen, to procure some wheat for seed. He bought two bushels, put it in a sack and placed it on the back of the ox and walking along, holding the sack in place, he returned home. With this wheat he seeded one acre and from the one acre sown reaped thirty-four bushels, a good return as it had been planted on land which had been broken but not backset. This wheat was grown during the season of 1883 and was Mr. Baldwin's first crop.

When Mr. Baldwin returned the next spring Mr. Edwards came with him and took up the east half of 18-7-27. He intended returning the following spring and to bring an outfit with him but unfortunately he died during the winter so never lived on his land. Section 16-7-27 was taken by Gordon Johnstone and Joseph Armstrong, but neither of them ever returned. During the winter the

late Marshman MacGregor bought from Mr. Armstrong the rights to his land and Johnstone sold his rights to a policeman in Winnipeg, named William Lecch, who never did anything with it.

Mr. MacGregor came in 1884 to his land, the present J. I. Bullech farm. For the first years he and Mr. Baldwin lived together as it was rather a lonely life at that time but Mr. MacGregor later built a shanty and moved to his own land. He was followed some years later by his father, mother, brother and sisters, their farm being on 10-7-27, just east of Reston. The MacGregor family were quite an asset to the community as they were musical and their help with the entertainments in the district was much appreciated. Miss C. MacGregor, who later became Mrs. J. W. Guthrie, was one of the early teachers in Lanark School, and Miss Elma MacGregor became Mrs. Robert Forke.

Mr. Charles Boorman came during '83 with his wife and small daughter, his land being the north-east quarter of 4-7-27. His house was small and built partly underground; this method, an excellent one for the time, made the house cool in summer, and gave protection from the cold and storms of winter.

Mr. D. Evans, with his brother-in-law Mr. Wm. Dunford, came at this time also, Mr. Evans taking the west half of 14-8-27 and Mr. Dunford the west half of 18-8-26.

Mr. J. T. Richard's land was the north-east quarter of 14-7-28. During the Reil Rebellion of 1885, Mr. Richards went out to the scene of the trouble and freighted in supplies for the soldiers. One night his horses strayed away and the commanding officer would not allow him to search for them in case he might be ambushed by the Indians. He was supplied with a span of mules and continued freighting—until the fighting was over when he returned here, bringing the mules with him and using them in his farm work until he sold out and moved away from the district. The mules were almost a curiosity on a farm in those days although they were used a great deal in railway construction.

It has been very difficult in many cases to get definite information as to the exact time of coming and description of first land taken by the earliest settlers, and only when this information is known to be fairly correct are dates given. Distances were so great between settlers and in some cases land was taken up by

men who did not come to live on it so detailed information has been difficult to gather

Until 1883 when the main line of the C. P. R. reached Virden, Brandon was headquarters for securing supplies and a trip there by ox team was not undertaken until quite necessary. As the road was built westward and new towns opened, markets were more available and after Virden was reached and stores established it became the shopping centre for all the country south almost to the boundary and as far west as the present town of Gainsboro in Saskatchewan.

The writer well remembers as a child seeing men who had travelled seventy-five miles with oxen on their way to Virden with wheat and had still the twenty-five miles to go. This made a trip of about two hundred miles altogether and was a task for heroes, especially as the blizzards were much more common in those days than they are now. Of course not many men travelled this distance but all the settlers as far south as the town of Melita and farther west drew their wheat to Virden in the first years.

CHAPTER III

1882 - 1883 - 1884.

During these years, important ones in the growth and development of the community, many people came, and members of families already represented here joined them, and so the settlement gradually grew. Quite a lot of land was broken up, homes were established, and general farming conditions improved a bit as more stock was brought in. Not much grain was produced yet, and the price of wheat was quite low. One of the things greatly dreaded was frost, which seemed to come much oftener then, and many seasons the grade and yield of wheat was sadly cut down. However, adverse conditions have always to be met and overcome in pioneer life, and the people here rose to the occasion, making the best of difficult situations, carrying on to the best of their ability, always looking forward to a time when a railway would be closer and many of the harder tasks made easier.

On the east side of the district several of the men settled who had helped in the survey of township and section lines. Mr. George Campion, Mr. Wm. Willoughby, and farther west Mr. Wm. Harvey had all engaged in this work. Mr. Campion's farm was the north half of 30-8-25, and his brother Richard's the south half of the same section. Mr. George Campion was the only brother who remained in the settlement after the early years, but he stayed for the rest of his days, farming successfully in the same spot until his death in the present year. Several sons have married and settled on nearby farms, so the Campian name will still be a well-known one in the district. Mr. Willoughby settled on 14-7-26 where he lived for many years, but he finally moved into Pipestone, where, with Mrs. Willoughby, his last days were spent. He was a man of most genial temperament, greatly interested in the welfare of the community, joining very heartily in the amusements and recreations, and no program of the early days was considered complete without a song or two from him.

Mr. McKenzie, a son of Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, was also a most genial man. He batched for many years on his farm east of Pipestone, but finally married; a few years after his marriage he moved west to the Arcola district.

Near the McKinnons, Mr. Archie Brock homesteaded. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. McKinnon, very musical, and very well read, and many of the old-timers look back with pleasure to the hours spent in his company; he moved into Pipestone in later years and lived there until his death.

Mr. Percy Roberts, and his cousin Mr. B. Mitchell, homesteaded close to the McKinnons, Mr. Roberts married Miss Mary McKinnon sometime later; they moved into Pipestone from the farm and later out to the coast. Mr. Mitchell also moved to the town where he still lives, he had an excellent musical training and for many years played the organ for the Sunday School and Church.

The name of William Tees is well remembered by many of the pioneers; he also homesteaded near the McKinnons, but left the settlement after a few years residence.

Mr. Harvey's farm was the north-east quarter of 18-7-26; he and Mr. Alex. Fairlie became acquainted in Winnipeg before they came out here to settle on land, and he later married Mr. Fairlie's sister Margaret; he moved away from the district many years ago, but his son, Wm. Harvey, Jr., lives on his grandfather's farm 6-7-26.

Mr. Chris. Bell settled near the Champions in what was later known as the Bellview district. The first post-office here was opened in Mr. Champion's house and named Bellview in honor of Mr. Bell.

1883 saw many Ontario people added to the community, many of them settled then or later in the present Lanark district. The late Wm. R. Guthrie, with his son James, and his nephew John, came west first in 1882. They worked during the summer on the construction of the main line of the C. P. R. The following summer was spent in the same way, Mr. Guthrie returning east for the winter. On his way home he bought the south half of 26-7-27 from the Hudson's Bay Co. During the summer and fall of 1883 some land was broken up and a house built, and in the spring of '84 came west again with his wife and family. His son James

homesteaded the north-east quarter of 30-7-36 and his nephew John the south-east of -8-27

The late Thomas Bulloch came west first in 1879. He bought a quarter section near Morris but did not remain out then as conditions were still quite primitive, and he felt he would rather wait a few years before bringing out his family. When his brothers Robert and William came in 1882 he told them if they located, to take land for him nearby, which they did, taking for him the north half of section 27-7-27. Mr. Bulloch came west again in 1883, but ~~rented a farm at Brandon for that season and it was the spring~~ of 1884, that he, with his wife and family, came to the district to settle permanently. It was on the south-east corner of his farm the Reston School was built in 1887, which from that time became the centre of the community life.

Mr. John Ready came west in 1882 and he took the S.E. quarter of 34-7-27. The late John Napier and the late Edward Bell, with his son Charles, settled in the same district. Mr. Napier on the north half of 26-7-27 and Mr. Ball the south half of 36-7-27.

Mr. Napier was joined by his mother, Mrs. M. Boyle, and two half-sisters, Margaret and Bella, in 1886. Mr. Ball's wife and family joined him a little later.

Mr. Ready and Miss Bella Boyle were married in March, 1888. Margaret married Mr. Harry Giles and they settled on Mrs. Boyle's farm, the N. E. quarter of 20-7-27. Mr. Napier married Miss Abigail Schultz, a daughter of Mr. John Schultz, whose farm was situated about half way to Virden. During the war, John Napier, Jr., the only son of the Napier's and John Ready, Jr., both gave their lives for their country.

In November, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. James Milliken came out from Scotland and located on 32-7-27, just north of Mr. Milliken's brother, Peter: this farm, named "The Loch" by the Millikens, was occupied by them until Mr. Milliken's death many years later, and is now the home of their son George. Their second daughter, Annabella, was the first white child born in the settlement.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. James Lothian went home to Scotland, and on April 21st, 1885, was married to Miss Agnes Fulton and soon afterwards they returned to Mr. Lothian's farm near Pipe-

stone: with them came Mr. George Nisbet, a well-known old-timer, who settled on 4-7-28, west of Reston.

In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Leverington came with a large family of sons and daughters. Mr. Leverington settled on the east half of 1-8-26 and several of the boys took land also, but they have all moved away from the district. The oldest daughter Kate married the late John Matthews whose farm was the N. W. of 12-8-27. Sadie married Mr. C. Stinson, of Virden, and Alice, the youngest, is Mrs. John Fairlie, of Pipestone.

Mr. James Flannery's first farm was on the N. W. 28-7-26, north of the river, but he later moved to a farm south of Pipestone.

Brothers of Mr. David Evans came during these years and Mrs. Ann Matthews with a large family settled on the south half of 15-8-27; the sons took land also, some of the holdings being listed at the end of this book. At the time of writing none of the daughters are living in the district and only one son remains, Mr. William Matthews, on 18-8-27.

Mr. Bonniman came to the district with his family in 1883, his farm being the N. E. of 14-8-27. When Manda post-office was opened it was at Mr. John Cains for about a year and was then moved to Bonniman's.

Mr. Alex. Wilson came to Manitoba in 1881, took his homestead in 1882, the S. E. of 18-8-27, and the following spring moved onto it and has lived there ever since; he married Miss Mary Crothers and their home by the river and beside Hillview Church is one of the prettiest spots in the district.

Mr. Wm. Crothers, Mrs. Wilson's father, took the N. E. quarter of 10-8-27 but soon moved to another farm east of Pipestone.

The late John Clegg, with his partner, Enoch Broughton, came in 1883, Mr. Clegg settling on the south west quarter of 22-7-27, where he lived for almost forty years, and as he never married, batched all that time. Mr. Broughton took the north east quarter of 28-7-27, but during his residence here lived with Mr. Clegg; he went back to the old country after a year or so, intending to return the following spring, but did not come back and his land was taken later by Mr. Wm. Bulloch.

Farther north and west many settlers came into the Elm Valley district, the Park brothers, John and James, John Coates, and a Mr. Alman all settled during that time. At Mr. Dan Grinnetts, one of the earliest men in, was established the Elm Valley post-office. Mr. Alex. Naughton came in 1884, locating on 20-8-27 where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Scott Ellsworth was another '84 man, his farm being north of the river near the Indian Reserve. In later years Mr. Ellsworth bought one of the McKinnon farms beside the river, to which he moved with his wife and family.

In this same part of the district another well-known pioneer family settled. Mr. George Roe came from Ireland to Manitoba in 1882, and in January 1883, entered for his land, the east half of 18-8-26. Two brothers came later, Albert J. Roe taking the west half of 20-8-26 and John S. Roe the north half of 10-8-26. The Roes, Mr. Phillips and some Winnipeg men, among whom were Colonel Houghton and Mr. A. F. Eden, formed a company named the Roesland Farming Co., and bought three and a half sections of land. This holding was called the "Bluff Farm", and is a familiar name in the district until this day.

Mr. George Roe is the only member of this company who is still living in the district. After a few years he went back to Ireland, was married, and returned with his wife to his farm north of Pipestone where they still reside.

During these years the settlement became firmly established and from this time steady progress was made until the Municipality became well known in the province.

CHAPTER IV.

1885 - 1893.



THE PIPESTONE

The most important event in 1885 was the Indian uprising known as the Riel Rebellion.

Although many miles away from the scene of the trouble many of the settlers, especially the women, felt very uneasy as the Pipestone Reserve was so close at hand and no one could tell how the Indians there might be influenced by their brothers in the West. It was reported that ten braves left this Reserve on their way to join the trouble makers but before they got far on their way Riel had been captured and they had been sent back. "Old John", as he was called, was reported as doing his

best to keep the Indians here quiet and no trouble was experienced from them.

The Riel rebellion was the last outbreak among the Indians in Canada. Riel was captured, tried on a charge of treason and condemned to be hanged; this sentence was carried out in Regina on September 8th, 1885; the body was later taken to Winnipeg and his grave is in the St. Boniface Cathedral cemetery.

This same season the first tragedy visited the settlement. During the threshing season, John, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bulloch had been sent to John Napier's on an errand; he had driven the horses and wagon and when he did not return when expected his parents became alarmed and a search was made. It

was found that the horses had run away and the boy had been thrown out of the wagon. The body was discovered lying not far from Mr. Napier's house but had been dead for some time. The whole community was shocked and the deepest sympathy was felt for Mr. and Mrs. Bulloch in their great sorrow. As there was no cemetery at that time the body was laid to rest in a little plot on Thomas Bulloch's farm where it still lies.

The crop was badly touched with frost that season and was sold in Virden for as low as twenty-nine cents per bushel.

During the early eighties, Mr. D. Morrison was joined by Mrs. Morrison and their young son, John, and they lived on the farm for many years and other sons and daughters were born into the home. Gordon, the youngest son, went overseas during the Great War and suffered a very bad gas attack. After his return to Canada he remained at Pipestone for a time to recuperate and then went west. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison moved into Pipestone where they still reside.

In 1886 Mr. Andrew Dodds with his son Robert arrived in the district from Scotland, the first members of another well-known pioneer family. They located south-east of Pipestone on 28-6-26 and were joined the following season by the rest of the family, several members of which still live in that district. The youngest daughter, Jessie, became Mrs. John Forke in later years.

This was a dry season so crops were poor and the price for grain low.

The first election to take place was in November of that year, Mr. Dan McLean being elected to represent this constituency.

1887 proved a more favorable year for the settlers as there was plenty of rain and a good crop which helped greatly to encourage the people. In those days when a crop failed there was little to fall back on as wheat-growing was the farmer's principal source of income, and very little, if any, mixed farming was done.

Each year saw new people coming, especially young men. Mr. George Nisbet came in 1885 and Mr. Isaac Mossop the following year. May 25th, 1887, Miss Jane Bulloch and Mr. Walter Hall, then editor of the Virden Advance, were married. During the previous summer Mr. Hall had visited at the Bulloch home every two weeks and usually walked all the way from

Virden about twenty-seven miles, unless he was lucky enough to meet some one driving in. Mr. Hall's name goes down in local history as a most devoted admirer who undertook those long walks cheerfully and who certainly deserved the good wife he secured on that 25th day of May.

Mr. Frank Elleby was another settler who arrived in the district in 1887; he came from England in 1884 but was in Ontario for three years before coming to Manitoba; two sisters and a brother joined him later, the sisters now living in Virden and the brother, Ted, at Ebor.

The following year, 1888, saw the arrival of the Smith family in Elm Valley, the father and mother with several sons and daughters, and for many years a number of the family lived in the district. To-day only Mr. A. E. Smith, of Reston, and one brother in the country remain here.

Mr. Robert Ayers, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, came the same season and settled close by.

Mr. William Busby with his family came that season also and settled on 28-7-27, where he farmed until the railway came when he moved to Reston and opened the first lumber yard there.

On the night of August 8th, 1888, a very heavy frost came and the wheat was very badly frozen. The crop was a most promising one so it was a great disappointment to see it damaged so badly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Evans also moved into the district during this season, having lived in Virden previously. Mrs. Evans had come to the West before the main line was built and with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, had experienced some very trying pioneer times. They lived in Winnipeg for a time; then in Brandon, following up the line as it was built; coming to Virden ahead of the line they lived in a tent during the first season and Mrs. Evans can tell many stories of hardship and privation experienced during that time. They lived on their farm for a period of years and then moved into Reston where they now reside.

In June, 1888, the marriage of Mr. John Guthrie to Miss Janie E. Wilson took place, Miss Wilson having come from Scotland to visit her sister Mrs. James Milliken. For many years Mr. Guthrie farmed extensively, buying more land from time to time. During the war their youngest son Tom, on his way overseas, was taken

sick at Halifax with 'flu' and died there. Shortly after this Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie moved into Reston.

Mr. Edward Ball's family came from Ontario to join him around this time. Mrs. Ball, a son, Robert, and three daughters.

Some time during the late eighties, Mr. John Power settled on 24-7-28, he and James Guthrie spending some winters batching together. In December, 1892, Mr. Power and Miss Agness Ball were married and after spending a few years on the farm they moved to Penticton, B. C., where they still live.

Mr. Andrew Wilson with his family also came during the eighties; his farm was the one now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Harper and there he farmed very successfully until his death. Shortly afterwards the family sold out to Mr. Harper and moved west to the Saskatoon country, where they went into farming on a very extensive scale, their farm and buildings being famous all through the West.

Many young men came west during those years and among them Mr. Andrew Caldwell in '88 and his brother in 1892. Some years later, their father, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, came to the district where he spent the rest of his life.

Alfred Harper, John Stephens, James Ransford and Harry Hewitt were young men who came during this period but later all have moved from here. Mr. Harper and Mr. Ransford to B. C., Mr. Stephens to Winnipeg and Mr. Hewitt to the States.

The Atkinson brothers, William and John, came in the late eighties, William in 1887 and John a year or so later.

Mr. George Kennedy, who, after the coming of the railway, bought wheat first in Reston and later in Pipestone, located in 1889 north of Pipestone on the east half of 20-8-26. In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy moved west to Prince George, B. C., where on August 26th, 1929, they celebrated their golden wedding.

The summer of 1889 was one of the dryest on record, the crop almost a complete failure. The Pipestone was dry in many places and much of the grain was too short to cut and bind into sheaves so many of the farmers fixed boxes on their binders in which to catch the heads as they were cut. When the box was full the binder was stopped and the grain shoved out in a pile. Thus they were able to save what had grown but it was a very hard year

and the people found that they had to exercise the strictest economy in order to carry on.

The weather continued very dry during the fall and Mr. T. A. Bulloch reports plowing in the early part of December, an almost unheard of thing in Manitoba. The soil was so dry the frost could not take the usual effect so could be worked very late in the season. The spring had come in very early, grain was sown early in March, so it was a most unusual season all through.

In June of that year, William, brother of Thomas and Robert Bulloch, moved with his wife and family from Rapid City to this district. Mr. Bulloch had come west in '82, had farmed in Brandon some years, his land now forming part of the Experimental Farm there. From Brandon he moved to Rapid City where he spent a term of years and in 1889 he came to the Pipestone.

The following year a post office, called Reston, was established at his home and remained there until 1893 when it was moved into town, taking the name with it. The P. M. I. A. library was kept at the Bulloch's also and this was an added service given to the community.

During 1889 David Forsythe came from Scotland and the next year his brother William; their land lay south of Pipestone and William still farms his original holding. They were joined by a sister, Miss Margaret Forsythe, who later married Mr. Alex. Fairlie and who, with her sons, still lives on their farm just west of Pipestone.

Mr. Ed. Stevenson bought Mr. J. T. Richard's farm and settled on it in 1890.

During the 1889 season Mr. William Somerville of Middleville, Ontario, bought and broke up part of section 36-7-28 but during the fall sold out to Peter Guthrie, a brother of John Guthrie.

In May, 1890, Mr. Guthrie came to the prairie and on the 9th of October of the same year Mrs. Guthrie followed; they lived during that first winter with their cousin, Jim Guthrie, and in the spring built a part of the dwelling which now forms their home; they moved into it on June 5th, where they still live.

1890 brought the Wilkins brothers, Will and Tom, to the district, and the following season a younger brother, Ernest, came. He was the victim of a terrible accident some time after his arrival; he was working with the Forke brothers during the threshing sea-

son and in some way fell and had his right arm so badly injured in the separator that it had to be amputated between the shoulder and elbow. He spent part of the winter learning to write with his left hand and could finally manage very well indeed.

This season was dry also, but the following year 1891 saw the best crop ever harvested in this part of Manitoba. Some of the wheat was slightly touched with frost but from thirty-five to almost fifty bushels was the yield, so the farmers were greatly encouraged after a series of dry years.

The McLaren brothers, Archie and James, came from near Perth, Ontario, and settled in what is known as the Crescent district. Archie came first in 1889 and his brother the following year. Although they were hardly close enough to form a part of this settlement yet they seemed to belong as they knew so many of the Ontario people here and from business associations as well, Mr. Archie having sold many of the first organs and pianos to come into this district; he finally moved back to Ontario to live, and Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren moved to Reston.

During the years '92 and '93 many intending settlers came as the prospects of the railway coming made farming seem a much more attractive occupation, and the bumper crop of '91 was an added factor in encouraging people to settle in the West.

The McNeill brothers, George and Isaac, came in the Spring of 1892 from Yorkshire, England, and settled on farms west of Reston. After farming for several years Isaac returned to England but George has continued in the same district; he became a member of the "Border Horse" and on the outbreak of the war joined up and went overseas, serving until the end and received promotion, returning Captain McNeil. A younger brother, Harry, who came out later, enlisted from here also in October, 1914, and went through the whole duration of the war. Thus two members of the McNeil family served with the Canadian Army.

William Blackmore came with his family about '91, settling on 12-7-28, but all have now gone from this district.

The Munro brothers came in '92 and '93, both farming for a number of years and marrying in the district, but later moved west, both have now passed on.

The Rintouls, Tom and Will, came about the same time as the Munros, took homesteads and farmed for a time. They were joined later by their mother, but they also moved west.

In 1890, Mr. George Fraser came from western Ontario and in 1892 the Pierce brothers, Edward and Thomas, and Mr. Alex. McLean, with his wife and family, came from the same part of Ontario, all settled in this district. Mr. and Mrs. McLean moved west in later years, but the Pierees, who both married, still live here. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser moved into Reston where they still reside.

Mr. Arthur Martin came during '92 also, his land being the south-west of 28-7-28. Mr. Martin married some time later and has continued to farm his original holding ever since.

— Since the coming of the railway many new names might be added to the list but this record must end with 1892 and '93 as those years marked the end of the real pioneer period.

CHAPTER V.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

While it cannot be denied that those who passed through the early days of the settlement lived a life of privation in many ways, still it cannot be compared with what the earliest settlers in Ontario experienced.

The prairie land here could be broken up at once and a crop produced the second year at the latest, and in many cases settlers broke a few acres in the spring and sowed grain on this broken land the same season.

Gardens were quickly cultivated and vegetables grown, especially large crops of potatoes. Flour could always be obtained at the nearest market, but in Ontario, where there were no wagon roads, the settler had to carry sacks of wheat on their backs to the nearest grist-mill, have it ground into flour and carry it home in the same tedious way, plodding the weary miles through the bush country.

Cattle were brought in with the first settlers and a supply of dairy products was thus soon available; meat was also supplied from this source. Hogs were raised and each farmer cured his own supply of bacon.

From the bountiful supply of wild fruit available great quantities were preserved by the housewives which added greatly to the food supply.

Menus were simpler but the appetites were perhaps keener, and while the fare was plain the food was most wholesome and it was a rare case where there were not the necessary articles of diet.

Coal oil was always available at the railway centres as the great highway made its way across the country, but sometimes the settlers' supplies would run low and in many homes tallow candles were made which were a great standby in case of emergency to help out with the meagre supply of oil.

The clothing was much plainer in those days also, and the supply brought from across the water and from old Ontario was made to last for a long time in most cases. The necessary materials could always be secured from the nearest point and each woman was her own dressmaker. Ready-made garments were not available as they are to-day and goods by the yard was bought and made up in the homes.

Moccasins were worn in the winter time to a very great extent, and on the long trips made drawing out grain to market, drawing wood and hay, proved a most comfortable and serviceable footgear. Socks were knit by the women during the winter months and with two or three pairs of these inside the moccasins a man's feet were well protected, even in the coldest weather.

The first road building was done by each settler giving a few days work each season; only in a few places was much attempted as in those days the trails ran over the prairie and not along the road allowances as they do now, and if a part was bad it was easier to go around than build up the road. A deeply marked trail ran east and west along the top of the hill between the river and Reston, which was known as the Moose Mountain Trail which had evidently been long in use by Indians and freighters as the ruts were deeply worn.

When farming was begun and the first crops produced, the grain was all stacked and the threshing left until after freeze up.

The first threshing machine was owned by McKinnon's and this was moved by hitching horses to the engine and hauling it from place to place. An outfit was also owned and operated by Mr. D. Evans at an early period. An expert "feeder" was an important member of the early threshing gang. This man, with a "band cutter" on each side to cut the twine on the sheaf, fed the sheaves as evenly as possible into the separator.

The type of engine and separator have changed very greatly since those days and now a great many farmers own their own smaller machines and thresh their own crops.

The health of the community was surprisingly good, the plain fare and regular hours tending to keep the people in a healthy condition. It was a very great blessing as doctors were few and far between.

One doctor at Virden, Dr. Young, was the only available help for many years and he was not sent for unless the need was urgent as the necessarily large fee could not be paid in many cases. Occasionally a tragedy occurred, but on the whole there was less sickness among the people than there is today.

Special tribute must be paid here to two of the women of those early days, namely Mrs. Fannie and Mrs. Ann Matthews, with the skill born of their many experiences, and their unfailing attitude of helpfulness they came into the homes and proved a real blessing; many times they were sent for in cases of illness and they never failed to respond to the call. The generous service rendered by such women can never be fully appreciated and to all such, we of a later generation, pay tribute. Both have passed on to the Better Land but the memory of their good work lives on.

Looking back to those days from this later time, we realize that though life seemed harder in some ways, the people were just as happy, perhaps more so, that each individual realized his duty to the community and tried to make that contribution as best he could. Life was simpler and when any pleasure came it was enjoyed keenly by young and old. People realized that happiness is more the attitude you take towards life and that in their own hands lay that happiness, more or less.

CHAPTER VI.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES.

The first church service on record was held out of doors on the banks of the river some where near the present Ellsworth farm. A shelter for the oxen had been built and under this a few men gathered. A missionary had come to pay a visit to these earliest settlers and he gathered a few of them together and held his first service.

Among those present were Mr. George Campion, who gave the writer an account of the meeting, Mr. James Lothian, Mr. Walter Crask and some of the McKinnons. Rev. Dow visited the settlement on May 15th, 1883, and it is altogether likely it was he who held this service on the river bank.

On August 12th, 1883, the first service in a building was held at the McKinnon home, some thirty being present.

On August 31st, 1884, the organization of the Presbyterian Church took place, the service being held in McKinnon's barn loft, about fifty people being present; the Reverend Doctor Robertson officiated at this meeting. Managers elected to carry on the work were: Thomas Bulloch, George Forke, James Lothian, J. McKinnon and G. Hatch. An amusing incident occurred at this service. A hen had made her way into the loft and had a nest there and in the midst of the service she flew off and with her loud cackling sadly interrupted the Doctor for a few minutes until she could be quieted and put out. The good Doctor was quite amused and told the story of the hen at many of his later meetings.

The first man to be stationed in the district was Reverend Haig who preached at McKinnon's and then at a second appointment at the home of Mr. Thomas Bulloch, 26-7-27, the present T. A. Bulloch farm.

Reverend McLean was the second minister to be sent to the district and the third, Reverend McLeod. These men preached at McKinnon's and Bulloch's and this arrangement was carried on until the building of the school house in 1887 when it became the community centre for church, singing school and all entertainments for many years. The services held in the school house drew people from a very large territory, as after a time the service at McKinnon's was discontinued. Many splendid men ministered to the people during these years and it was not an easy task, especially during the winter months. The distances to be covered were great and it is a noteworthy fact that many more blizzards occurred in those days than now.

During the first summer the Church was organized it is recorded that the sum of forty dollars was gathered among the people and was the settlement's contribution toward the support of the minister outside of the regular Sabbath offerings. Being a mission charge, the rest of the salary, a small one at best, was made up from headquarters.

After the first years when the men already mentioned took charge of the work, a long list followed and among those who come especially to mind are the Reverend G. Gunn, whose home was at Selkirk, and who was a descendent of one of the prominent families in the first days of the Red River Settlement, and Reverend J. A. Bowman, who is now head of the Employment Service in Winnipeg.

Another man who came a bit later but can still be included among those who served in the early days was Reverend McQuarrie, an elderly man of splendid education, who had taken a medical course as well as his theological training. His ministry was very greatly enjoyed but the work was harder for him as he was not accustomed to pioneer conditions and the getting about from place to place in winter months was rather an ordeal.

The minister's pony "Billy" was also a trial at times. This pony sometimes behaved as a good self respecting minister's pony should, but sometimes he did not, and it is feared, took advantage of Mr. McQuarrie's lack of horsemanship, making all kinds of trouble. Through it all Mr. McQuarrie struggled on, making the

best of everything and many people look back with very great pleasure to his excellent sermons and most interesting personality.

It must be recorded here that the passing years brought wisdom to "Billy", and from a rather frisky broncho developed into a staid, dependable horse.

In 1889 the Methodist Church sent Reverend Halsell to the district and from that time the two denominations were represented, the services being held in the school-house and each minister having other appointments. In this church also many fine men ministered and it was that body, which after the town began, erected the first church in Reston.

CHAPTER VII.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATIONS.

The first event of a social nature to take place in the settlement was a dance held at the home of Mr. John McKinnon, Sr., in January, 1884. In the diary kept by Mr. James Lothian he has mentioned the fact that at this dance, attended by about thirty-five people; of this number only five were women. What a wonderful time those five must have had!

The second social event was a party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian, on December 25th, of that same year, when a singing class was organized and carried on for several winter seasons. Later this work was taken over by Mr. Peter Milliken and his singing school carried on for many years was a most helpful factor in the community life; the young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milliken and enjoyed many pleasant and profitable hours under Mr. Milliken's tuition. Later when the school house was built the practices were held there.

Another social organization was the Pipestone Mutual Improvement Association, shortened to the P. M. I. A.. This was organized on January 16th, 1886, the first executive being: President, Mr. W. Lothian; Vice-President, Robert Forke; Secretary-Treasurer, John McKinnon, Jr., and the other members were Percy Roberts, E. Leverington, Archie McKinnon, James Rattray, Tom Forke and John Ready.

This society met once a month at the various homes in the settlement. The program was varied, one of the chief items being debates, and many weighty questions were threshed out and settled during the life of the organization. A library was started and was a great source of interest and help, many of the best books being thus made available in the district.

A concert was put on each fall after the school was built, with a program of songs, readings, dialogues and choruses and this was looked forward to eagerly by young and old.

The chief singers of the day were Mr. Peter Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian, Mr. James Lothian, Mr. Robert Forke, Mr. John Clegg, Mrs. James Milliken, Mr. Ed. Ring and Mr. George Nisbet. As one's mind goes back through the years to these gatherings, listening to Mr. Milliken sing "A Tight Little Island", Mr. Lothian with "John Peel", Mr. Clegg, the "Anchors Weighted" and Mrs. Milliken "Gang down the Burn, Davy Love", the memory is a precious one that will remain with those who were privileged to be present as long as life shall last.

The first picnic was held in the Sand Hills on July 1st, 1886, and the next year, July 4th, 1887, saw the first of the famous picnics held in Guthrie's Grove. These became the chief annual event of the summer. A committee of men would gather at the Grove the day before the picnic, erect a platform, table and seats, put up swings and flags; the latter was tied in the top of a very large elm tree and required some climbing to get to its position. After Mr. Howard McGregor arrived on the Pipestone this task was usually his.

On the day of the picnic the people began to gather early, coming in wagons, buckboards, some driving horses and a few oxen. Two meals were served from the ample baskets brought by the ladies, one at noon and another in the evening.

In the afternoon a programme of songs and speeches was given and races and games for the children arranged. Baseball was played by the young men and much time was spent by the older people in visiting and chatting with people they might not see again until the next summer at the picnic. The evening saw the tired, happy crowds wending their way homeward, feeling it had been good to meet one with another. The people came many miles to this event, from Virden on the north, as far south as the present town of Melita and all of the present Reston and Pipestone districts.

The committee for the first picnic on July 4th, 1887, comprised Alex. Fairlie, James Lothian, John Ready, John Napier, Marsh McGregor, William Harvey and J. Skelton.

During the summer baseball was popular with the young men. Practice was usually held Saturday evenings, a favorite place being on the W. R. Guthrie farm about half way between the loca-

tion of the house and the river on the east, the very spot that not so many years before had formed the buffalo hunting ground.

Visiting was a popular recreation also and those were the days of real visits when the whole family went, perhaps with wagon and ox team, and always stayed for one or two meals. A hearty welcome was always extended to the visitors and they in turn were only too glad to extend the same welcome when the visit was returned.

A dance was occasionally given by those who had a place large enough. One of the memorable dances was one given by Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon. They had built a large barn soon after they arrived which had a large loft with a good floor, so made an excellent place for a dance. The whole community was invited and the fun and merriment was kept up until "the wee sma' oors."

This party was made more notable by the fact that Mr. Willie McKenzie lost one of his mules. The stable below was crowded with horses and the mule had been tied in behind some of them, and it was feared, had been kicked. It was discovered lying dead when some of the men went into the stable. Mr. McKenzie was called at once and the loss of his mule reported to him, but on occasion such as that the loss of a mule was a mere incident and could not be allowed to interfere in any way with the good time, so Mr. McKenzie, as well as the rest, danced merrily on.

The music was supplied by several "fiddlers", and good music it was, with a real swing to it. Mr. Dan McKinnon, Mr. Hector McKinnon, Mr. Dan Morrison, Mr. Archie Brock and Mr. Tom Forke were the chief players, and once the fiddles were tuned up and the music going, the floor was soon filled.

Skating was another amusement for the younger people. This could be carried on in the fall after the ice formed and before it became covered with snow. There were no rinks in those days so lovers of this sport had to make use of the opportunity when it came. Mr. Percy Roberts is remembered as being a most expert and graceful skater.

Later, as more young people grew up, spaces on the river were cleared of snow, bonfires built, and many happy hours spent skating there.

Many people rode in those days also, many of the girls being expert horsewomen, both driving and riding. Miss Mary McKinnon was quite famous as a horsewoman and later Miss M. Forke rode and drove a great deal.

People did not have so many events and pleasures in their lives as they have now, so could appreciate most heartily those which did come their way.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST EVENTS OF SETTLEMENT.

After the coming of the first white men the recording of first events of the earliest days in the settlement seem most important. Some of these happenings are spoken of in other chapters but are here mentioned as they occurred.

The first flooding of the river was in 1882, and this was also the most extensive flood on record.

The turning of the first sod on June 1st, 1881, by William Lothian, and the sowing by hand of seven acres of barley the same season was the first crop sown.

The coming of the first white woman in the person of Mrs. Peter Milliken was an outstanding event of the spring of 1882. With Mr. and Mrs. Milliken came their small son George, and he was the first white child to arrive in the district.

The first death was that of William Skelton, in November, 1883. Mr. Skelton's body was laid to rest on his own homestead, but in later years was moved to the family burying ground. The second passing recorded was that of Miss Jessie Fairlie, in March, 1884; she was buried on her brother Alex's homestead, where the body still lies.

The first wedding was that of Mr. John Mitchell to Miss Isabella Forke, on December 30th, 1885. They drove to Virden where the ceremony was performed by Reverend Kelly, afterwards returning to the bride's home where many of the friends and neighbors were gathered to help celebrate the happy occasion.

Previous to this, in the spring of 1883, Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian were married, but this event took place in Brandon. The bride, Miss Annie Milliken, came from Scotland with her sister's family, the Thompsons, who settled in Brandon. Here she was joined by Mr. Lothian, where they were married, and then came on to the Pipestone.

The first birth was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Milliken, on February 8th, 1884. This child was born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian, and is now Mrs. William Watt, of Hillview, formerly Miss Anabella Milliken.

The first dance was one held at the home of Mr. John McKinnon, in January, 1884, about forty being present.

On December 25th of the same year a party was held at Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian's where a singing class was organized. These two events, a dance and a party, were the first gatherings of a social nature to be held in the settlement.

~~The first picnic was held in the Sand Hills on July 1st, 1886,~~ and the following year, on July 4th, saw the first of the famous picnics held in Guthrie's Grove which continued there for many years.

On December 26th, 1883, the first Municipal nomination was held. John McKinnon was later elected Reeve and Mr. James Lothian and Mr. Edward Ball, Councillors for Wards Five and Six.

The first meeting of this new Council was held on January 8th, 1884, at the home of Mr. William Croft, who lived about half way between Virden and the settlement. This same day was made more memorable by the arrival of the first regular mail. Mr. James Lothian had been appointed postmaster for Pipestone Post Office and from that time the mail was brought regularly once a week from Virden. ~~A route was organized from Virden to Manda, Elm Valley, Pipestone and on to Belleview, the driver returning to Virden the following day. Manda Post Office was at the Bonni-~~man home, Elm Valley at Grinnetts, Pipestone at Lothians, and Belleview at Mr. George Campion's.

Mr. Alex. Mooney, father of Mr. Robert Mooney, our present Member for Virden Constituency, ran this mail route during a part of these earliest days and Mr. Robert Mooney was himself often the driver.

Shortly after the organization of the Council Mr. Arthur Power was appointed Municipal Clerk and continued to hold this office until his death. His office was at his farm home for many years but was later transferred to Reston, where he and Mrs. Power had moved. Here Mr. Power carried on his work with much valuable assistance from Mrs. Power, until his death in 1919.

The first church service to be held in a building was on August 12th, 1883, at the home of Mr. John McKinnon, some thirty being present. Elsewhere is told of the first little service held on the river bank by a missionary who visited the settlement previous to this date.

The first wheat to be sold from the district was a load hauled to Virden by James Lothian on April 10th, 1883, and sold by him to John Mooney for seed.

The first Member of Parliament elected to represent the Virden constituency, of which this settlement formed a part, was Mr. Dan McLean who stood for the Liberal Party. This election was held in November, 1886, Mr. McLean's opponent being Mr. Routledge, of Virden, a very well-known man in the early history of that town. It is recorded that Mr. McLean was elected by a majority of one hundred and fifty; he later married a daughter of Mr. Streval, of Winnipeg, the contractor who built the railway through this district.

The first bridge to span the Pipestone River was built in 1884, over what was then called McKinnon's Crossing, a point almost due north from the present town of Pipestone.

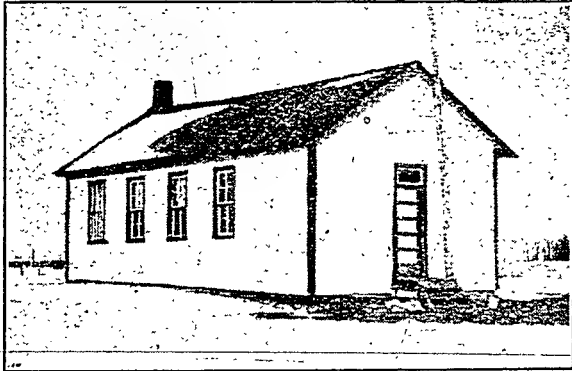
Miss Amy Elleby, a sister of Mr. Frank Elleby, who came to Manitoba in 1887 was the first dressmaker. Miss Elleby lived in Virden but spent some time in spring and fall in the Pipestone district, going from place to place, helping the busy womenfolk with the family sewing and filling an urgent need in the homes.

The first hail storm recorded was in June 1883.

The McKinnon's bought a threshing machine this same year, hauling it in from Virden, and for some years did a great deal of the threshing in the district. The grain was all stacked and left until after freeze-up, the farmers going on with the usual fall work of plowing and preparing for the next year's crop after stacking was finished. Thus much of the threshing was done during cold weather which made it very difficult, especially if snow came before it was finished.

CHAPTER IX.

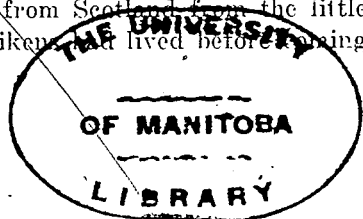
BUILDING OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE.



LANARK SCHOOL.

The building of the present Lanark School was a most important event in the history of the district, and in an old-minute book is recorded the first meeting of ratepayers to plan for this building. This meeting was held on June 29th, 1886, the late W. R. Guthrie being appointed chairman and P. A. S. Milliken, secretary. Trustees had been appointed and at this meeting were instructed to borrow the sum of five hundred dollars by an issue of debentures for the purpose of erecting a school house. Present at the meeting were John Ready, John Mooney, John Napier, Hector McKinnon, Robert Bulloch, Thomas Bulloch, Marshman MacGregor, Edward Ball, Peter Milliken and W. R. Guthrie.

It was decided to name the school district Reston, this name being suggested by the Millikens and adopted readily by the rest of the ratepayers. The name came from Scotland from the little town of Reston, near which the Millikens had lived before coming to Canada.



One acre of land was purchased from Thomas Bulloch on the north-east quarter of section 27-7-27, this being a central site for the school.

The building was begun early the next spring and soon completed, the builder being Mr. Clayton.

As the building rose the children of the district began to look forward eagerly to going to school as this was to be a new experience for most of them.

A teacher, Mr. John Acheson, was engaged and on the completion of the building classes began during the summer of 1887. This was a red-letter day for the settlement, as besides being a school room the building was to be for many years a centre of community life. Church was held on Sunday, and to this service people came for miles around. The singing school, conducted by Mr. Peter Milliken, was held there also and each fall a concert was held which was one of the social events of the year.

Meetings of the P. M. I. A. and any other community gatherings were all held in the school house, and until the coming of the present railway through Reston and Pipestone and the beginning of the towns, Reston school was the centre of the social life of the community.

Many teachers came and went, among them men and women who later in life were to fill important positions in the outside world.

Dr. E. Guthrie Perry, of Manitoba College, was one of the early teachers, and many years later the Hon. D. A. McNiven, of Regina, taught for a term.

The school district was a fairly large one and some pupils came from outside the district so the enrolment was large for a country school.

When the railway finally came through, towns were surveyed and the name Reston was given to this town which necessitated changing the name of the old school.

A great many settlers from Lanark County, Ontario, had come to the district, and it was decided on giving up the name of Reston, to the town, to rename the school Lanark, and so it remains to the present time.

CHAPTER X.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES.

in a record, such as this little booklet, it seems fitting that special mention should be made of some of the outstanding personalities of the early days and of the services which they rendered to the community.

Mention has been made elsewhere of Mrs. Fairlie and Mrs. Matthews, their skill in treating sickness and their ready response to the many calls that came to them.

Mr. Peter Milliken rendered a most valuable service in the way of music. His singing school was carried on for many years and he was always called upon to help when an entertainment was given; he also led the singing for the Sunday services for many years and this was especially helpful as no organs were available for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lothian gave much the same service as Mr. Milliken. Both were good singers, Mr. Lothian an excellent player and they were a great asset along musical lines, always willing to help. Mr. Lothian composed many of the selections he played.

Mr. John Clegg sang, and his sweet tenor voice is well remembered by many of the pioneers. Mr. Clegg "batched" for about forty years on his farm by the river, passing on a few years ago.

Mr. George Nisbet sang comic songs and gave readings and he could always be relied upon for help. Mr. Nisbet also "batched" for many years on his farm some miles west of Reston which he had named "Kinleith"; finally he took a trip to Scotland, returning the following spring with a very charming bride. They lived on at "Kinleith" until Mr. Nisbet's death when Mrs. Nisbet moved into Reston where she remained for a time, but finally returned to her former home in Glasgow, Scotland, much missed by her many Canadian friends.

Adam Scott, one of the very early settlers, was a man who had passed through much frontier life in the western States, and been ambushed by Indians on the trail. He was an excellent horseman and rider, being accustomed to handling bronchos during his life on the freighting trail and could tell countless stories of his experiences during that time but had most peculiar ideas about farming. One of his hobbies led to his farm presenting a most unusual appearance. When going to a neighbors he hitched onto his plow and plowed out to the edge of his land. He said that the land had to be plowed so why waste time when you might just as well put in an extra furrow. The trouble was the furrows did not all go in the same direction but led from his shack in a straight line to the place he wanted to reach. The result was the farm looked more like a large checker board than an ordinary cultivated field, being marked off by furrows running in all directions.

Mr. James Lothian is remembered for his many charities, especially to the Indians and at his untimely passing on October 16, 1908, they came to his funeral and expressed the most profound grief; they knew only too well what a good friend they had lost. Mrs. Lothian has taken a deep interest in them also and after her husband's death took his place in looking after them and no Indian is ever turned from her door.

Mr. William Forsythe, Mr. William Lothian and Mr. Dave Caldwell were the bards of the district and many an event was recorded by them in verse. Mr. Forsythe usually wrote in the broadest Scottish dialect, describing some event of local interest. Mr. Lothian and Mr. Caldwell at times used the Scottish dialect but oftener wrote in English and some of their verses rank high. It is a pity that they did not have more time to devote to this art, as had they done so, the settlement might have been more celebrated than it is today.

Mr. Alfred Pitt, now a resident of Dryden, Ontario, came out from London, England, just a boy in his teens about 1857. He had been educated in Belgium, could speak several languages, was thoroughly trained in musical lines but quite inexperienced in any but city life and the change to the prairie must have been very great indeed.

Mr. Pitt worked for the late W. R. Guthrie on the farm for a year then went to Virden where he secured a position in the Wilcox Store. Later he went to Oak Lake for a time and on the arrival of the railway and the opening of the new town of Pipestone moved there and was associated in business with Mr. Thomas McNicol, the firm of McNicol & Pitt carrying on for many years. Mr. Pitt later moved to Dryden where he has lived since, for a time serving as Mayor of that town. His excellent education in so many lines was a great asset and in addition to his music he gave excellent readings, poems by Dr. Drummmond in broken French being his specialty. He had some excellent offers from the Chautauqua people to go out on their circuit but did not accept as it was going to interfere with his business. He and his wife were greatly missed when they left Pipestone.

On June 10th, 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bulloch, father and mother of Thomas and Robert Bulloch, arrived in the settlement and remained here for the rest of their days. Mr. Bulloch was born at Kirkintilloch, Scotland, on June 4th, 1814, and came with his parents to Canada in 1820; he went through the pioneering days in Lanark County, Ontario; in July, 1838, he was married to Ellen Craig and they raised a large family of sons and daughters, a number of whom came to Manitoba in later years. Mr. Bulloch often related stories of those first days in Ontario and compared the much greater hardships there with those of the pioneer life here.

Through a long life of many hardships Mr. Bulloch retained his sunny disposition and alert mind and though his last years were spent on a bed of pain he still remained cheerful and bright; he passed away at the home of his son Robert on October 8th, 1894, and was followed by his wife on February 25th, 1904. They lie side by side in the Reston Cemetery.

The career of Mr. Robert Forke is well-known to all of the residents of this district; coming from Scotland in 1882 with his brother Thomas, he located by the river where his farm home now stands. Mr. Forke went into Municipal affairs, first, being Councillor; then Reeve of Pipestone Municipality for many years. Later he was associated with the Municipal Union, being secretary of that body, becoming well-known throughout the Province. When the Progressive Party came into being Mr. Forke was

nominated and elected as the Member from Brandon and on the resignation of Mr. Crerar became leader of the party. He was later made a cabinet minister in the government of Mr. McKenzie King with the portfolio of Minister of Immigration which he still holds at this time of writing.

On December 8th, 1892, Mr. Forke was married to Miss Elma MacGregor, the marriage being a particularly happy one, Mrs. Forke's charming personality proving a great help to her husband in his public career.

Mr. Tom Forke was and still is a keen horseman, riding a great deal in his younger days; he was interested in racing and usually had some good saddle horses. His beautiful racer, "Playmate" was quite celebrated in this part of Manitoba in his day, taking part in all the race meets in the surrounding country and usually carrying off the prize.

In July 1891, Mr. Forke and Miss Edna Crothers were married and they have since divided their time between their farm home and Pipestone.

When the grain was marketed in Virden men had often to spend the night on the way, especially those who lived farther west, and a famous "Stopping Place" of the early days was 'Cooks', about five miles south of Virden. A method adopted by many men from this district was to take their loads as far as Cooks the first day, stop there over night, go into Virden next morning, sell the wheat and get back to Cooks for noon; this plan divided the task for horses or oxen to best advantage. Many men who hauled grain in those days still pay tribute to the kindness of Mrs. Cook and the good cheer provided which was so much appreciated by the cold, hungry men.

Needless to say, many men who hauled their wheat a great distance and sold it for the low prices obtainable then had little or nothing left on reaching home. The expenses of a week or more on the road took most of the money obtained by the sale of their wheat. Tribute must be paid to their wonderful spirit of optimism as they struggled through the very difficult tasks of the time. Men and women who came west during these early years possessed the spirit of heroes and of each one many stories might be written concerning their experiences during that time.

Before the close of this chapter a special word must be written of Mrs. Peter Guthrie. Although she did not come in the very earliest days, when she did arrive on the prairie in 1890 conditions had not changed very much, and Mrs. Guthrie was exactly the type of woman to cope with the difficulties and problems of the time; being most practical she could turn her hand to any task inside or out, and one of her accomplishments was the planning and building of a swinging partition in her home. In the smaller houses of that time the arrival of the threshing gang put a severe tax on the accommodation and getting a sufficient space to set the necessarily long table was a problem. Mrs. Guthrie solved the difficulty by building a partition which at threshing time could be turned back into a smaller room thus leaving the extra space for the table.

Another exploit of Mrs. Guthrie's was the killing of a wolf. The animal had come near the buildings, been chased by the dog and had hidden in a hole near the stable. Mrs. Guthrie had been watching, and catching up a heavy shovel, the only weapon close at hand, sallied forth; she crept as close as possible, then aimed a blow at the beast which stunned him and he was easily finished. Mrs. Guthrie always claimed that it must have been an old or wounded animal, but sometimes that is the most dangerous type and it was characteristic of her to accomplish her object without waiting to consider the difficulties.

She did not hesitate to hitch up the ox team and go visiting down to the "Settlement" as the present Lanark district was then called. When it is realized that this meant fording the Pipestone at Milliken's Crossing, that the oxen not being driven with reins as were horses, simply ran down the steep bank and had to be persuaded up the opposite one with the whip, it will be seen that it was a trip notto be lightly undertaken, but Mrs. Guthrie was quite capable of making her visits and arriving home in triumph at the end of the day.

CHAPTER XI.

COMING OF THE RAILWAY.

For many years the building of a new road west from Winnipeg to touch this part of the country had been talked of and looked forward to eagerly by the settlers.

The prospect of a closer market for his grain and farm produce thrilled the farmer, the long road to Virden being now an almost impossible task as each man was cultivating more land and producing more grain.

A survey party, at the head of which was Mr. Bruce, now Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, ran the survey line and the summer of '92 saw the realization of many hopes and dreams—the new railway approaching the settlement. During the early part of December the line reached Pipestone where a few buildings were put up and where one or two men had carried on for a time in tents. Continuing on its westward way, the road finally reached the point where Reston is now situated, about Christmas 1892. This point was the terminus for several years but the line was finally built on westward to connect with the main line at Regina. Later the Reston-Wolseley line was built north-westerly from Reston connecting at Wolseley with the main line.

The coming of the road and the building up of the towns of Pipestone and Reston divided the community to a certain extent but this was an inevitable result of two towns. The pioneers hoped a townsite might be planned midway between the two present ones, but this was not to be, and as the towns sprang up a gradual division came about, but in the hearts of the real pioneers the spirit of unity and fellowship has never departed and they still think of the district as a whole where each man had his neighbours interest at heart and to whom the Pipestone Settlement was "Home."

It is fully realized that with the coming of the railway, the establishment of the towns with easier marketing facilities, an era in the development of the district was passed, but it was still a new country and we must trace the first years of the new towns and tell something of the men and women who built them and made of them what they are today.

CHAPTER XII.

PIPESTONE.

During the summer of 1892 the railway was approaching the site of the present town of Pipestone. The location of the town had been decided and the very beginning of business was a tent store established by Mr. Richardson and carried on during the summer, the tent being set up about where Mr. Jack Crawford's farm buildings now stand. Later in the season, Mr. Richardson had lumber hauled from Virden and built a store. This building was later moved from its original site and is now occupied by Mr. H. McIntyre.

Mr. Charles Skelding arrived on October 8th, 1892, and he also carried on his business of hardware and tinsmithing in a tent until December when he erected a building. At the time of his arrival the grade was completed to about one mile east of the town-site and the rails laid up to Findlay.

Mr. John McKinnon erected the building now occupied by Dr. Cairns and was appointed postmaster but did not begin his work until the spring of 1893. The post office duties were carried on by Mr. James Lothian, at his farm, during the winter and was moved to town in the spring when Mr. McKinnon took charge.

The late John Crawford established a lumber business during '92 but did not move his family from Melita district until '93. After Mr. McKinnon left Pipestone Mr. Crawford became postmaster.

On December 2nd, '92, the rails reached the town and that night a concert was held in Rattray's Hall, Mr. William Lothian composing and singing a song in honor of the event. On Tuesday night, December 6th, at nine thirty o'clock the first train arrived amid great excitement and rejoicing of the people. A great bonfire was lighted and an item of special interest was the playing of the bagpipes by Mr. James Fulton, a brother of Mrs. James Lothian. Just as the music of the pipes rose on the clear frosty air the hearts

of the people were raised in gratitude that one of the hardest tasks of the early days was past.

With the coming of the railway and a market close at hand a new era in farming conditions was entered upon which gave promise of added prosperity and progress.

The work of the station agent was carried on in a freight car for a time until the station could be built and Mr. John Riddell was the first agent. Later other members of Mr. Riddell's family came and opened a general store which they carried on until they moved away not long after.

The first medical man was Dr. White but he remained only a short time and was succeeded by Dr. Baird who for many years was the only doctor in the whole district. He married Miss Barbara McKinnon and occupied the building erected by her father, Mr. John McKinnon. The doctor was a great horseman, keeping some race horses and taking a very keen interest in racing. Later, the family moved to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. James Rattray moved into town from his farm, erected the building now occupied by Mr. Mann and opened in it the town's first blacksmith shop. Later he and Mr. Skelding entered into partnership and the firm of Rattray & Skelding is one of the well-remembered business associations of Pipestone.

The first boarding house was opened by Mrs. McLaughlin, mother of Mr. Jack McLaughlin, editor of the Virden Advance. As usual this was a much appreciated service. In the new town with few buildings it was difficult for men coming in to get accommodation and when the boarding house was opened it filled a very urgent need.

Wheat buying began on December 8th, the price paid being forty-eight cents per bushel. The Lake of the Woods had sent a man in and as Mr. George Rothnie, of Virden, bought wheat during the town's earliest days it is altogether likely he was this first buyer. During January, 1893, the price of wheat went up to fifty-one cents.

In an old diary kept by Mr. James Lothian is recorded this price of wheat, also the selling of a quantity of butter in December, 1892, for twenty cents per lb. It is rather interesting to compare these prices with those of the present day.

Messrs. Hatch & McMillan were partners in a general store business and they erected the building now occupied by McNicols. They carried on for a time then moved on. Merrick & Anderson, of Virden, established a branch store but they also moved away after a short stay in town.

McNicol's came just a little later, occupying first the building in which Dr. Cairns now is, moving afterwards to their present location. With them was associated Mr. Alfred Pitt and the firm of McNicol & Pitt was carried on until Mr. Pitt moved with his wife and family to Dryden, Ontario, where they still reside.

The first school room was established in Rattray's Hall and remained there until the church was built, when it was used as a school room during the week. This arrangement continued until about 1900 when the present school was built. The first teacher to take charge in Pipestone school was Mr. John Rattray, now of Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. William Pineo, now of Virden, was a pioneer of Pipestone, he with his wife and small son, lived in the town several years. Mr. Pineo was the first Massey-Harris agent in Pipestone.

Mr. William Bridgett, also of Virden, was an early resident of Pipestone where he conducted a hardware business until he also moved to Virden. The business in Pipestone was continued by Mr. Bridgett's brother, Albert, who later married Miss M. Forke.

The church was built during 1893, the year after the town was started and in this building the people still worship. During last summer an addition was built, many alterations and improvements were made which resulted in a most up-to-date building of which the congregation may well be proud.

Mr. Alex. Grassie carried on a harness shop sometime during the early stages of the town's development, moving afterwards to Reston.

While the distance between Pipestone and Reston is comparatively short, the type of settler has varied greatly. In Pipestone and vicinity the great majority of the people are from Scotland while in the Reston district people from Ontario settled during the early days and to this day the greatest number are from the eastern provinces. Thus Pipestone has continued to uphold the traditions of old Scotland and to keep the memory of Robbie Burns ever

green by celebrating the twenty-fifth of January as an event of which they are both fond and proud.

After the town had been established a number of years a company was formed and a building erected to serve as a hotel and boarding house which has been a great help to the town and district.

Pipestone is also to be most heartily congratulated on her War Memorial. Many of her boys went overseas, serving during that dark time; some of them giving their lives for home and country; when a fitting Memorial was being planned the people felt it must be something that would carry out the ideal of service which the boys had shown when they enlisted so they planned for a Community Hall. The Hall, a handsome-brick building, erected in the south east corner of the town, stands today and will stand for generations to come, a fitting monument to the memory of her soldier boys and a place of service and help to the whole community.

CHAPTER XIII.

RESTON.

When the survey line was run through the district and town sites were being placed, Mr. Egan, who was then right of way agent for the C. P. R., approached Mr. Thomas Baldwin offering to put the town site on the corner of his land if he would give the company twenty-four acres of land for the station site and yards, free of charge. Mr. Baldwin felt that this would cut up his farm rather badly so refused the offer. The next idea was to place the town farther west about four miles. This idea was not at all popular with the settlers as the market would not be nearly so convenient to a great majority. A petition was circulated, asking that the town be placed on the present location, urging as a factor to be considered the water run on the west side of the town, and that a plentiful supply of water would likely be available. This petition was taken out to the annual picnic held in Guthrie's Grove and many signatures obtained there. It was sent to Mr. Van Horn, then President of the C. P. R.; he sent back word to place the town site where it now stands.

The name Baldwin was spoken of for this point by the surveyors, as Mr. Baldwin's land lay close to it, but he objected, saying he thought that a better idea was to call the town Reston. The post-office, established in 1890 at Wm. Bulloch's farm, and called Reston, after the School District, would no doubt be moved into town and it would cause less confusion to change the name of the school district, than the post office; this idea was carried out and so the town got its name.

The fact that the railway did not reach here until nearly Christmas of 1892 prevented much building being done that season. One or two buildings were put up before Christmas, but it was the Spring of '93 which saw the little new town firmly established. A warehouse was built and during the winter some wheat was handled through it, Mr. Alex. Dickie being the buyer. The wheat market was opened at Pipestone on December 8th, so a good part of the season's wheat was handled there.

It must be noted here that the first load of wheat marketed in Reston was brought in by Mr. John Stephens. It was hauled in by oxen and just below the railway crossing Mr. Stephens got stuck in the mud with his load; the land was quite low there and the road not graded as it is now made it a rather bad spot in wet weather, hence the difficulty; he finally won through however and delivered his load to the buyer.

Mr. James Campbell, father of Mr. Stewart Campbell, of Sinclair, first merchant in the town, put up a building during the fall, which he used as a store and dwelling combined. A Mr. Cameron, from Oak Lake, erected a building also, in which he intended to open a hardware store and these were the first two buildings to go up on the new town site. A second hardware business was started, so Mr. Cameron did not carry out his intentions and sold the building to Mr. W. H. McDougall, who in turn sold it to Mr. Harry Lusk who opened in it the town's first Barber Shop. It was again sold to Mr. G. S. Munro who moved it to a site between Brady's Hardware and the Bakery where it was used as a harness shop by Mr. Sinclair McMillan and later by Mr. Shippam.

The Campbell building later became the property of Mr. Ed. Stevenson who made some alterations and additions; after passing through the hands of several other owners it was finally bought by Mr. A. K. Cates and is now known as the Cates Block, and in it Mr. Cates has his office and conducts his law business.

Mr. Wm. Busby established the first lumber yard and the first freight delivered when the line was opened was a car of lumber to Mr. Busby.

A freight car was set down at a point nearly opposite the Main street and this was the first station in Reston. Mr. Cleland Jones was the first agent sent to take charge at this point.

A station was built on the same site during the following season; a few years later an accident occurred during the time Mr. A. B. Stuart was agent. A snow plow had been sent to clear the track and just as it approached the station left the track and ran part way through the building, wrecking it badly; Mr. Stuart had a very narrow escape. Shortly afterwards the Company decided they needed more room for yards and moved to where the present station stands.

The post office which had been established in 1890 at the farm home of Wm. Bulloch was moved to town in the spring of '93, and Mr. W. H. McDougall, of Virden, was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Busby had built a small office in connection with his lumber yard and in that building the post office was opened. Afterwards Mr. McDougall bought a place which had been used for a boarding house by a Mrs. Harris and moved the office there. He enlarged the building, adding a second story, which was used for a hall at first church services were held in it and later was used as a dwelling by Mr. McDougall. The building was burned in later years and the post office was then moved to the present location.

The first school was built on a site just east of Mr. D. Dobbie's shop on Main St. After the erection of the brick school the first building was purchased by Mr. Dobbie, moved to face the street and now forms his shop. In the first school house church services were held until the Methodist body built the first church in town. In this church all the services were held until 1902, when the Presbyterian Church was built. After Union came about, the services were held in the Presbyterian Church, as it was the larger. The Methodist building was used for a school room until the new school was built when it was sold to Mr. W. Morris, who turned it to face north and remodelled it into his present dwelling house.

The first blacksmith was Mr. Lundy, but he remained only for a short time and was followed by Mr. H. Geen, who carried on the business for some years and then moved to his farm west of town. He later moved to the coast, but his sons have returned and taken over the farm.

The first livery barn was run by Mr. John McClure and from the time he left a long list of other men followed in the business.

In the spring of '93, Mr. Wilcox, a pioneer merchant of Virden, established a branch store in Reston with Mr. G. S. Munro in charge. Mr. Munro managed this business for some time, then bought out Mr. Wilcox and carried on for himself in the same place, the building now occupied by the Bakery and Mr. Harcourt Berry. In 1894 Mr. Munro married Miss Kate Campbell and in 1902 he built the present stone store. Mr. and Mrs. Munro have lived in Reston ever since, Mr. Munro being now the senior partner of the United Stores Ltd.

The Reston House was erected by Mr. Alex. Robertson, now of Antler, Sask., but some years later an addition was built to it, and it has passed through the hands of many owners.

The Meat Market was begun by Mr. Albert Smith, who delivered meat through the country from his farm at first, but in 1899 established a shop in Reston where he continued in business until 1905; he then moved to his farm where he remained until 1910 when he returned to town, taking over the business again, in which he has continued ever since.

A hardware business was started during the summer of '93 by the firm of Story & Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a brother of Ernest Edwards, a present citizen of our town. This business was located in the building known as the Baldwin Block and was built by Story & Edwards.

The first lawyer to open an office was Mr. McMillan, but he did not remain long, and he was followed by Mr. A. K. Cates. Mr. Cates' first office was in the building now occupied by Guthrie & Bulloch, but he finally bought the block which he occupies at the present time, and is thus carrying on in one of the first buildings erected in Reston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Evans moved in from the farm and put up a small house, now part of the dwelling occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peckham. Mr. Evans in company with Mr. Richard Smith built, or helped to build, most of these first buildings in town. Wilfred Evans, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans was the first child to be born in Reston. On the outbreak of the war Wilfred enlisted and after seeing hard service was one of the first Reston men to give up his life for his country.

The Bank of British North America was the first to establish a branch here with Messrs. Burphy and McCrae in charge. A building was rented at first, but during the time Mr. Jackson Dodds was manager, a bank building was erected. The first bank was burned down during the time Mr. Clive Inglis was in charge, by one of the disastrous fires to visit our town; the present building was put up later on the same site. The merging of the B. N. A. bank with that of the Bank of Montreal made a change in the name.

Several dwelling houses were put up during the summer of '93, among them the Jackson house, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Busby. This was the first boarding house and was a real boon to the new town.

For some years there was no resident doctor in Reston but in January, 1900, Dr. A. B. Chapman located here, and has been with us ever since, except for his period of service overseas during the war. During the first years of his practice the Doctor had a very large territory to cover and with the aid of his good mare Maud did valiant service to the community. When cars came into use the Doctor was one of the first owners in Reston. After the outbreak of the war the Doctor joined up, going to France in 1915, where he was at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, and installed sanitation in this Hospital. In November, 1915, he was attached to the 3rd Field Ambulance seeing much service during many engagements, won his Majority, was awarded the Military Cross, wounded at Vimy, and became Commanding Officer, 1st Canadian Sanitary Section. In March, 1919, the Doctor, with Mrs. Chapman, who had joined him in England, returned to Canada, and was most heartily welcomed home to Reston.

In passing, the fact must be recorded that several men from Reston served during the South African War. Mr. Ernest Edwards enlisted with the famous Strathcona Horse and went to Africa, passing through a hard period of service, but returning without serious handicap. Mr. Fred Hodges, another Reston man, unluckily received a serious wound which necessitated the amputation of a leg; he also returned to Reston, but the wound always gave him trouble.

Mr. A. K. Cates went later with the Fourth Contingent of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, but just as their vessel reached the shores of Africa a passing ship gave them the news that peace had been declared, so they returned without seeing any field service.

The first teacher to take charge of the school in Reston was Miss Viva Giles, a sister of Mr. Harry Giles, and the school has grown from one room to the present plant, employing six teachers.

The first wheat buying was done through a warehouse, built by Deyell & Mann, of Souris, during the fall of '92, with Mr. Albert Dickie as buyer. The following summer the Lake of the Woods

put up an elevator and Mr. John McBride was the first buyer to take charge; he was followed by Mr. Alex. McIlroy, who remained about two years, when Mr. Tom Mutter took charge and has held that position ever since. Mr. Mutter has given a longer period of service to the Lake of the Woods Company than any other buyer in their employ at the present time.

The first Veterinary to locate was Dr. C. Stevenson, who came before 1900, remaining until after the war. The Doctor went overseas serving his country until after the Armistice, then returned to Reston, but did not stay long, moving with his wife and family to the Dauphin country. The Doctor was a brother of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, who had the famous garden there, and who did so much valuable work in introducing the growing of fruit in Manitoba, and experimenting with trees and shrubs, which would be suitable for this climate.

Many fires have visited the town during the years since '93. Several times the whole town has been threatened and many of the important buildings burned, but through it all the town has prospered and is rated one of the best business points for its size in the province.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

In compiling the notes and general information which go to form this little local history only the original holding of land, whether bought or homesteaded, has been given. Many men who for the first few seasons farmed only a quarter section bought more land in later years until some owned a great deal and some plots might be quite widely separated from the rest, so it was quite impossible to give the location of more than the original holding.

To trace the growth of the district from the very beginning until the coming of the railway and towns has been a most interesting if rather a difficult task. Many stories and personal experiences of the early days might have been told which would have added more general interest to the book, but the main idea was to trace the very beginning of the settlement, record the names of all the pioneer settlers as far as possible with their first holding of land, tell of the first farming operations and trace the general development of the district during the pioneer era. Many changes have come about during this time and it has been a wonderful experience to see the country develop from the bare prairie without a tree or shrub except along the river, to a country partially wooded, well built homes, excellent gravelled roads, telephones and at this time of writing, the Hydro line under construction from which power and light will eventually be transmitted to the whole community.

The very first crops were cut with scythe and cradle, hay mowed and raked by hand, and threshing done with horse power in some cases. Plows of one furrow with one team of horses or oxen were used and the whole process of farm work was much slower than it is today. By 1883 and '84 binders were used, the first available using wire instead of twine to tie the sheaves. Gradually more machinery was available, the different machines improved, steam engines fired with straw for threshing, the traction engine

developed which drew the whole outfit from farm to farm, plows turning two furrows and all these improvements helped to make the farmers' work easier and more speedy.

Gradually the people began to realize the possibilities of the soil and climate. More and better gardens were grown, trees, shrubs and flowers planted, fruit of many kinds, especially the smaller varieties grown. As the land was broken and the prairie fires which burned over the land every season in the first years no longer ravaged, the poplar bluffs began to spring up around sloughs and have spread until now the bare prairie of the early days has disappeared entirely.

Prairie trails are now almost a thing of the past and it is quite rare in this Municipality to strike a piece of ungraded road. The building and maintenance of the Good Roads System has been one of the greatest pieces of work undertaken in the life of the district, and Pipestone Municipality is famous throughout the province for the number of miles and the excellence of the gravelled roads and has won the prize in competition with the whole province on several occasions.

Today many of the men and women who bravely faced pioneer conditions in this new land have passed on to their reward and only those who lived during that period or experienced like conditions in some other part of the country can realize how much courage, faith and endurance was required to carry on in spite of all the difficulties encountered.

Thus to this later generation is passed on the task of upholding and carrying on the work so well begun by the pioneers, trying to realize their dreams and ambitions for this new land, and each individual contributing his or her share towards that development so far as possible. Realizing also as the pioneers did that spiritual as well as material development is necessary if the proper growth is to be attained, may we go on keeping these aims and ideals ever in mind, trusting and striving for the fullest possible development lest we break faith with those who have gone before, the Pioneers of the Pipestone.

EARLY PIONEERS AND THEIR HOLDINGS.

Alman, Mr. s.w.	30-8-27	1887	Dodds, James	30-6-26
1883 Anderson, William ...s.w.	22-8-27		Donahay, James s.e.	13-7-27
1882 Armstrong, Joseph	15-7-27		Dunham, William	
1887 Atkinson, Williams.e.	18-7-27	1883	Dunford, Williamw. ½	18-8-26
1888 Atkinson, John e. ½	6-7-28			
1888 Ayers, Robert n.w.	12-8-28	1882	Edwards, Mr. e. ½	18-7-27
		1886	Ellsworth, Scott n.w.	4-8-26
1883 Ball, Edward s. ½	36-7-27	1887	Elleby, Frank n.e.	6-8-26
1882 Baldwin, Thomas,n.w.	10-7-27	1883	Evans, David w. ½	14-8-27
Bailey, Robert s.e.	14-8-28	1888	Evans, Henry w. ½	34-7-27
1882 Bell, Chris.			Evans, James w. ½	18-8-26
Best, Robert 16-9-28			Evans, Joe n. ½	12-8-27
Best, Isaac s.w.	10-9-28			
1591 Blackmore, William, s.e.	12-7-28	1882	Fairlie, Alex. s.e.	18-7-26
1883 Boorman, Charlesn.e.	4-7-27	1883	Fairlie, George s.e.	6-7-26
1883 Bolton, James n.w.	12-7-27	1883	Fairlie, John n.e.	12-7-27
1883 Bonniman, n.e.	14-8-27	1883	Fairlie, Peter s.w.	36-7-27
1886 Boyle, Mrs. Maryn.e.	20-7-27	1882	Ferguson, William, s. ½	14-7-27
1882 Brock, Archie		1885	Flannery, James n.w.	28-7-26
1883 Broughton, Enoch,n.e.	28-7-27	1882	Forke, Robert n.e.	30-7-26
1882 Bulloch, Roberts. ½	27-7-27	1882	Forke, Thomas s.e.	30-7-26
1883 Bulloch, Thomas, n. ½	27-7-27	1883	Forke, George, Jr., n.w.	32-7-27
1889 Bulloch, William,s.e.	28-7-27	1889	Forsythe, David n.e.	24-6-27
1900 Bulloch, Henry s.w.	2-8-27	1890	Forsythe, William, s.w.	24-6-27
1888 Busby, William s.e.	22-7-27	1890	Fraser, George s. ½	28-6-27
1883 Cain, John 24-8-27			Giles, Harry n.e.	20-7-27
Caldwell, Andrew....s. ½	27-7-28	1882	Grimmett, Dan n.e.	26-8-28
Caldwell, Davide. ½	19-7-27	1883	Grey, Robert 12-7-26	
1882 Campian, Georgen. ½	30-8-25	1883	Guthrie, Williams. ½	26-7-27
1882 Campian, R. s. ½	30-8-25	1883	Guthrie, James n.e.	30-7-27
1898 Chester, William....n. ½	28-6-28	1883	Guthrie, John n.e.	6-8-27
1883 Clegg, John s.w.	22-7-27	1890	Guthrie, Peter e. ½	36-7-28
1883 Clark, William n.e.	12-8-28			
1882 Cooper, William w. ½	20-8-27	1882	Harvey, William,n.e.	18-7-26
1885 Coates, John n.e.	28-8-28	1883	Halliday, Thomass.w.	16-8-27
1883 Crothers, Williamn.e.	10-8-27		Hartley, George	
1893 Cridland, Frank s.w.	28-7-27		Harper, Alfred s. ½	32-6-27
			Hartley, Robert e. ½	16-8-27
Dempsey, Thomas, n.e.	24-8-28	1884	Hall, George e. ½	20-8-26
Donald, Peter s.w.	2-8-27	1892	Hewitt, Henry s.w.	2-7-27
1886 Dodds, Andrew 28-6-26				
1886 Dodds, Robert 27-6-26		1882	Johnstone, Gordon 16-7-27	

1889 Kennedy, George e. ½ 20-8-26	1885 Nisbet, George e. 4-7-28
1885 Leverington, Jas. Sr., e. ½ 1-8-26	1884 O'Neil, Charles 30-8-27
1885 Leverington, Jas., Jr. n.w. 4-8-27	Parsons, James n.w. 24-7-27
1889 Lennen, Sam s.e. 24-8-27	1886 Park, John 10-8-28
Legg, John s.w. 32-6-28	1886 Park, James 10-8-28
1881 Lothian, William n.e. 20-7-26	1892 Payne, Fred s.e. 28-7-28
1881 Lothian, James n.w. 20-7-26	Peters, Benson s.w. 2-9-28
1884 Matthews, Mrs. Ann, s. ½ 15-8-27	1887 Perlette, Otto n.e. 28-7-26
1884 Matthews, John n.w. 12-8-27	1884 Philips, George S., s. ½ 16-8-26
1887 Matthews, David s.w. 10-8-27	1892 Pierce, Edward s.w. 30-6-27
1892 Manson, Andrew n.e. 23-6-27	1892 Pierce, Thomas s.e. 30-6-27
1884 Matthews, W. D. n.e. 18-8-27	Power, John n.e. 24-7-28
1892 Martin, Arthur s.w. 28-7-28	Pocknell, A. F. w. ½ 17-8-28
1893 Maw, George n.w. 13-7-27	1882 Rattray, James n.e. 4-7-26
1882 Milliken, Peter w. ½ 28-7-27	Rattray, Alex. 10-7-26
1883 Mitchell, John s.e. 4-7-26	1892 Ransford, James n.w. 32-6-28
1883 Milliken, James n.e. 32-7-27	1882 Ready, John s.e. 34-7-27
1884 Mitchell, Ben n.e. 10-7-26	1882 Richards, J. T. n. ½ 14-7-27
1889 Milne, Alex.	Ring, Edward s.w. 24-7-27
1882 Mooney, John n. ½ 22-7-27	1893 Rintoul, William 32-7-28
1882 Morrison, Dan s. ½ 32-7-26	Rintoul, Thomas 32-7-28
1886 Mossop, Isaac n.e. 36-7-28	1883 Roe, George e. ½ 18-8-26
1892 Mossop, Mr. Sr. n.w. 36-7-26	1884 Roe, Albert J. w. ½ 20-8-26
1892 Munro, James s.w. 24-7-28	1884 Roe, John S. n. ½ 10-8-26
1893 Munro, William s.e. 13-7-28	1884 Roberts, Percy s.e. 14-7-26
1881 MacGregor, M. w. ½ 16-7-27	1883 Scott, Adam n.e. 24-7-27
MacGregor, H. n.e. 10-7-27	1889 Schafer, Charles n.w. 36-8-28
1881 McKinnon, Dan n.e. 28-7-26	1882 Skelton, Joseph n.w. 6-7-26
1882 McKinnon, John n.e. 28-7-26	1882 Skelton, William 2-7-27
1882 McKinnon, Hector, w. ½ 25-7-27	1882 Skelton, John s. ½ 12-7-27
1883 McKinnon, Archie n.w. 26-7-26	1882 Skelton, James 2-7-27
1881 McLean, Dan.	1883 Skelton, Thomas s.w. 12-7-27
1889 McLaren, A. H. s.w. 14-6-27	1887 Smith, John A. s.w. 18-8-27
1890 McLaren, James F. n.w. 14-6-29	1887 Smith, William H., n.w. 6-8-27
1892 McLean, Alex. s.w. 6-7-27	1888 Smith, James n.e. 22-8-28
McNeil, James s.e. 22-8-28	1888 Smith, Thomas s.e. 22-8-28
McNeil, John n.w. 22-8-28	1889 Smith, Ben J. n.w. 22-8-28
1892 McNeil, George s.w. 32-6-28	1892 Smith, Albert E. s.w. 22-8-28
1892 McNeil, Isaac n.e. 6-7-28	1889 Somerville, William, e. ½ 36-7-28
1883 Napier, John n. ½ 26-7-27	1889 Stephens, John s.w. 2-7-28
1884 Naughton, Alex. n.e. 20-8-27	1890 Stevenson, Ed. n. ½ 14-7-27
	1893 Stewart, Charles n.w. 3-7-27

Taylor, John	1889	Webster, John H.....s.w.	12-8-28
Tees, William	1882	Willoughby, William	14-7-26
1890 Turnbull, Thomasn.w.	28-8-28	1883 Wilson, Alex.	s.e. 18-8-27
	1888	Wilson, Andrew	21-7-27
Vine, Charles	s.w. 25-7-27	1890 Wilkins, William	n.e. 18-7-27
	1890	Wilkins, Thomas	n.w. 6-7-27
1889 Webster, Ed.	s.e. 12-7-27	1891 Wilkins, Ernest	s.w. 6-7-28